(c) The different measures taken by the Government to control pollution from vehicles in Delhi include the following:

(1) The Central Board for the Provision and Control of Water Pollution has evolved emission standards for petrol and diesel driven vehicles and the standards have been communicated to Delhi, Administration to notify them by amending the Motor Vehicle Rules.

(2) Delhi Administration has provid ed necessary equipment at a number of petrol pumping stations in Delhi to check emissions from vehicles.

(3) An intensive campaign for awareness and control of pollution from vehicles has been launched[1] by Delhi Administration.

Statement

(1) Extract from the video-tape script pertaining to "Castles in the Air"

"Over population, poverty, factories, power-houses surface and air transport have increased anaemia and cancer producing gases. Rain mixed with sulphur dioxide coming out of chimneys produces acid rain in Bombay, Delhi and Pune. Delhi's five lakhs motor vehicles give out 400 tonnes of pollutants daily causing various respiratory ailments.

Unless extreme safety and care is taken, we can have repeat of Bhopal gas tragedy in which more than 2,500 persons died and several thousand were afflicted with respiratory disease. Over thousand animals died within minutes of inhaling the gas. Trees, vegetables, fruits and flowers were severely damaged with the gas leak from the Bhopal chemical factory. Thousands of workers die every year because of occupational diseases. One million minor suffer from an incurable disease of the lungs silicosis".

(2) Extracts from the video-tape script pertaining to "Delhi Metropolis—Some Ecological Concerns".

"Over 2,500 died in Bhopal in the worst chemicals industry disaster in 1984. Delhi too had its share of cleum gas leak in a chemical factory and LPG storage plant recently While USA has evolved lead-free petrol, India still uses high lead content which when released undissolved in air can damage liver and kidney over long periods of inhaling by human beings".

Strategy to fight terrorism in Punjab

*4. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to evolve a long-term strategy to-fight terrorism in Punjab;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof; and

(c) by when the proposed strategy will be implemented and to what extent terrorism in the country will be wiped out as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) The measures to contain terrorism were dis cussed in a meeting held with the repre sentatives of the Government of Punjab and the neighbouring States as also the UT Administration of Chandigarh and Delhi, when it was decided *inter-alia,* to set-up Special Cells for continuous moni toring and liaison between the States as also with the Central agencies regarding terrorist activities and for gearing up collection of intelligence about the terro rists. Steps fortightening up security measures in Banks, Railways and Airports and for mounting action against smuggling and for unearthing illicit arms and ammunition and suggestions for in volving the community in compleoment-ing the security measures to create a cli mate against terrorism were made.

Action has already been taken on the volving the community in complement-rts are being made by the authorities to stamp-out terrorism and to restore peace and mormalcy in Punjab. It is hoped that with the cooperation of people it will be possible for the Government to eradicate the menace soon.